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FORENSIC PATHOLOGIST

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER



228-8311

EXT. 671 (DAY)

EXT. 212 (NIGHT)

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINER  
OF HARRIS COUNTY

HARRIS COUNTY COURT HOUSE  
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

AUTOPSY REPORT

Case 73 - 3349

August 12, 1973

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS ON THE BODY

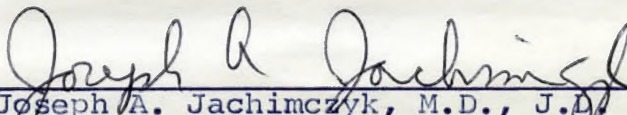
OF

Unknown #11

Gunshot wound of the head.

OPINION

It is our opinion that the decedent,  
Unknown #11, came to his death as a  
result of a gunshot wound of the head -  
Homicide.

  
Joseph A. Jachimczyk, M.D., J.D.  
Chief Medical Examiner

(See Companion Cases 73-3332, 73-3333, 73-3334, 73-3335,  
73-3336, 73-3337, 73-3338, 73-3339, 73-3347, 73-3348, 73-3350,  
73-3353, 73-3354, 73-3355, 73-3356, and 73-3357)



## POSTMORTEM EXAMINATION ON THE BODY OF

Unknown #11

HISTORY: This body was one of seventeen bodies or skeletal remains recovered from Stall #11 at 4500 Silverbell Street, Houston, Texas, between 6:00 p.m. on August 8, 1973, and 8:00 p.m. on August 9, 1973. (See Companion Cases 73-3332, 73-3333, 73-3334, 73-3335, 73-3336, 73-3337, 73-3338, 73-3339, 73-3347, 73-3348, 73-3350, 73-3353, 73-3354, 73-3355, 73-3356, and 73-3357)

AUTOPSY: The autopsy was performed by Chief Medical Examiner Joseph A. Jachimczyk, MD., assisted by Dr. Paul G. Stimson, beginning at 10:15 a.m. on August 12, 1973, in the Harris County Morgue.

EXTERNAL APPEARANCE: The body consisted of a skull with a number of skeletal remains and small amount of hair and soft tissue and clothing. There was a long sleeved navy blue-black jacket with a bright red lining. There was a pair of torn bluejeans with a thick belt, with a buckle with a single prong. There was a distance of 30-1/2 inches length from the belt buckle to the point where it was customarily buckled, indicating a waist line of approximately 30 inches. There was a small pair of torn white shorts. There were several strands of unrecognizable cloth. There were two boots, one had strings on the outer side and string material was found separated from the other boot. They were high heeled. The sole measured 12 inches in length. The high top was 13 inches in length. There was a tattered brown shirt with blue buttons and a peace sign on the pocket. The pants either had an ironed on patch or were double reinforced at the knee. The shirt had a blue button on the shirt pocket. There was a white cotton sock. Strands of head hair were present, measuring up to 6 inches in length and were dark brown. Among the remains, there was an orange plastic pocket comb. The total weight of the crash-bag and the contents weighed 44 pounds. In the neck area, there was a nylon cord. In the skull, both the coronal and sagittal sutures were clearly delineated. There were heavy clumps of lime along all of the skeletal remnants.

There was a .22 caliber bullet recovered in the mastoid sinus when the maxilla was removed. There was a bullet nose indentation in the left sphenoid bone near the foramen lacerum,



1/2 inch to the left of the mid line. The indentation measured 3/16 inch in diameter. The bullet was initialed and placed in a special container for safekeeping.

The skeleton consisted of the following bones: skull, intact; the skull was that of a late adolescent or young adult Caucasian male; mandible, intact; cervical vertebrae, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 (number 5 and 6 missing); thoracic vertebrae, 1 and 3 through 12 (number 2 missing); lumbar vertebrae, 1 through 5; sacrum; right and left pelvic bones, showing stage 1 fusion of the anterior one-fourth of the iliac crest epiphyses and stage 1 to stage 2 fusion of the ischial tuberosity epiphyses; right clavicle, proximal and distal epiphyses show stage 0 fusion; right ribs 1 through 12, intact; left ribs 1 through 11, intact (number 12 missing); manubrium; right and left scapulae, acromial epiphyses show stage 4 fusion, corocoid epiphyses stage 0; right and left humerus, distal epiphyses show stage 4 fusion, proximal epiphysis on the left was stage 0, proximal epiphysis on the right was stage 1 to 2 fusion; the left proximal epiphysis was present as a separate specimen; right and left femur; right and left tibia; right and left fibula; right calcaneus; left 2nd metacarpal, there was a fresh fracture of the distal end of the bone through the articular surface; left 4th metatarsal; and left patella.

**ESTIMATE OF AGE:** The age is estimated upon the basis of the appearance of the symphysis pubis and is considered to be 18 to 20 years. The symphysis is traversed by rugged ridges, extending transversely from ventral to dorsal aspects. There is no evidence of fusion of ossific nodules. There is an early, but well defined dorsal limiting margin. The remainder of the skeleton is consistent with age 18 to 20.

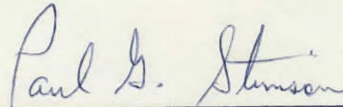
**ESTIMATE OF HEIGHT:** The height was estimated on the basis of the length of the femur. Calculated from the formula of Trotter and Gleaser, white males, the height is 70-1/4 inches. Crosscheck by the general formula of Dupertius and Hatten, males, gives a height of 70-1/2 inches. The height therefore is estimated to be between 69 and 71-1/2 inches.

Together with the above described skeletal remains, there were a right radius and right ulna and a right 1st rib, which do not belong. The two arm bones are much too small and short, and both show stage 0 fusion of the distal epiphyses. The right 1st rib was much smaller than the 1st ribs which belong to these remains. These three bones were separated from this body.



DENTAL EXAMINATION

The Universal System is utilized. There is a lingual amalgam on the upper right first molar, tooth 3. The upper left first molar, tooth 14, has been extracted. The upper left second molar has drifted mesially, tooth 15. Caries are present as follows: on the mesial of the upper left lateral, tooth 10, and the distal occlusal pit of the upper left second molar, which is tooth 15. Tooth 17, the lower left third molar, there is a mesial angular impaction. The lower left second molar, tooth 18, there is buccal occlusal caries. Tooth 19, the lower left first molar, there is buccal caries. The lower right first molar, which is tooth 30, there is occlusal and buccal caries. The lower right second molar, tooth 31, there is buccal caries. The lower right third molar, tooth 32, there is buccal caries. The jaw relationship is undershot, as there is a protrusion of the maxilla. Number 7 has mesial labial rotation, number 10 has mesial lingual rotation, number 26 has mesial lingual rotation, number 23 has distal labial rotation, number 28 has mesial buccal rotation.



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Paul G. Stimson, D.D.S., M.S.